Bueiness Motices.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

BORR THROAT, CROUP,

OUTTYRES, AND LUNG FEVER AND

OTHER PEVERS,

WILL ALL PASS HARMLESS, WHEN

BRANDRETTS FILLS

ARE USED

THESE FILLS ARE INDRED A

TREASURE OF HEALTH,

BECAUSE THRY ABSTRACT ALL

IMPERITIES FROM THE BLOOD.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFITS.

MANY ARE OUT.

PURCHASE ORLY OF THE AGENTS.

All BORS WITH

MANY ARE CUT.

PURCHASE CORT OF THE AGENTS.
All Bines with
All Bines with
ON THE SIDE LANK ARE CONTRETED TO.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No 63 BRANDERTH'S BUILDING.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No 63 BRANDERTH'S BUILDING.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No 63 BRANDERTH'S BUILDING.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No 64 BROWNEY, No. 24 BROWNEY, NO. 175
Philosoft, Brooklyn, ace No. 128 South 5th st., Williamsburgh,
REMINERER
ALL BOXES WITH NO. 241 BRANDWAY ON THE SIDE LARKL
ARE CONTREPENTS.

B. BRANDERTH.

Another victory for the

Wilder Patent Salamander Safe.

Wilder R. G., Wilder & Co.,

No. 122 Waterst N. V.

Gentlemen: It affords me piesaure to ay that the Wilder Patent Salamander Safe, purchased of you a few months since, because the good condition all my Books, Papers, since, because the good condition all my Books, Papers, of widebee, Diamends and Jewelry, at the Fire No. 44 Mainer tank, on Monday tight, the 2d last You will please place my Books and Papers in another Safe of the same glace my Books and Papers in another Safe of the same glace, which is will seen for as soon as I leads.

Also, which is will seen for as soon as I leads.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

AT CLAYERACK, NEWYORK,
Three Miles from Hidson.
Board and Tultion, \$112 a year.
Male and Female. Them OPENS AFRIL 17.
C. H. GREDNER, A. M., Princip

MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY'S STOCK for sale PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WA-TES modern improved Pianor and Melodeous are to be found only at Na. 33; Broadway. Pianor and Melodeous to rent, and rent allowed on purcasse; for sile on monthly payments. Sec-end-hand Planor from \$30 to \$150; Melodeous, \$40 to \$135.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The time has arrived to prepare for the Spring and Summer trade. He when the Spring and Summer trade. He when the Spring and Summer trade of the Spring and Sp L M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

KING'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA Approved by the medical faculty as a most agreeable and efficient selfine apertent and febrifus, peculiarly adapted for the us families. AURNES—INGER & Co., Dispensing Drugglate. 599 Broadway.

SMETHSONIAN HOUSE,

BROADWAY, corner of Houston et, New York.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS on the EUROPEAN PLAN

Grom the AMERICAN PLAN, at option—82 FER DAY.

#Gram beat throughout.

SIDNEY KORMAY.

Dr. ALBAN GOLDSMITH, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Litheotherty for removing scone from the bladder without cutting), together with all the disease of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklindst, N Y. Hours from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

MEDICINE WITHOUT PAY I will present one box of my Magnetic Salve to any re-spectable patient who will call and receive it. For forms Chil-brains, Scrofuls and Sait Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal st., between Broadway and Church size.

Holloway's Pills .- Why are you sick ! Thes celebrated Pit.t.s are the best remedy the world ever pos-secured for the removal of disease; they will one Liver Com-paint and Dyspeps in all its forms. The sickly should imme-diately, try a few dores of this wonderful medicine. Sold at the nanotheteries, No. 80 Maidendate, New York, and No. 246 Strand, London, and by all Drugglets, at 25c., 62[c] and \$4 per box.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1857.

In addition to the usual Calendar pages and Astronomical Calendar pages and Astronomical Calendar Puts Astronomical Very Puts Ass. VERY PULL AND COMPLETE ELECTION RETURNS, by States Congressional Districts, and Counties, for 1856, carefully compared with the returns of former years. THE IMPORTANT ACTS OF CONGRESS, condensed.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT CONGRESS and of the

negt as far as elected, classified politically.

A CONCISE STATEMENT OF THE DOINGS IN KANSAS during

the past year.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE CONTEST FOR SPRAKER

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL WALKER and his Fillibusier Companions in Nicaragua.

A CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES,

Times of Holding Elections, Meeting of Legislatures, &c. THE PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, with a con-

Parties.
The Jurrensvalan Ondinance of 1781, a document not gen The JEFFERMANIAN ORDINACE OF 1787, a document not gen-erally accessible, and which, had it been adopted, would have made Kentucky, Alabams, Mississippi and Tennessoe, Free States. Three years later the Ordinance of 1787, applicable only to the North-West Territory, was adopted. Single Copies 125 cents; #1 per dozen; #7 per 100.

Presings on the ALMANAC, one cent each, must be prepaid.

Orders it closing the cash respectfully solicited.

GREELEY & McElearn.

Tribane Office, New-York. WIGS-HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best took in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his is more Drn. Bold at Batcheton's, No. 233 Broadway.

New Hork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

TO ADVERTISERS .- THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will go to press to-morrow merning at an early hour. We shall print of this week's issue over 175,000 copies. A few more advertisements will be received if handed in early to-day. Price, One Dollar a line.

In SENATE yesterday, the matter of the election of Mr. Fitch as a Senator from Indiana, was re-

ferred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House, the Collection Districts bill was discussed a while and laid over. The Semte's Submarine Telegraph bill was referred to the Post-Office Committee. The Tariff was then taken up and several political speeches were hinged upon it. The Tariff was then taken up

The matter of the Indiana Senators was yesterday referred by the Senate to the Judiciary Committee. It remains to be seen whether this great and patent fraud will be dealt with so deliberately by the Senate that after the 10th of March it can be consummated-for it is still in embryo-by the act of the Governor of Irdiana, who will have it in his power, should the vacancies be declared at that time, to name the Senators from that State for the reat two years. If the Senate has the least selfrespect, or the least desire to preserve its dignity, this investigation will be hurried up in a way very us pleasant to Fitch and Bright, the present preterders to scats in that body. The Administration side has disclaimed all party bias in this affair. Let us see how profession tallies with practice.

The Coroner's Inquest in the matter of the Bondstreet murder was continued yesterday, and some o the facts elicited were of an interesting and important character. A Dr. Roberts testified that he was a common acquaintance of Dr. Burdell and of Mrs. Curningbam, and his connection with the firstnamed person was comented by pecuniary and other He testified that the Doctor had always spoken highly of Mrs. Cuntingham, and never, except upon one occasion, in other terms than those of praise. The exceptional conversation was when he referred to the larceny of his papers. The witness understood from both parties that their differences had been adjusted, and that Dr. Burdell was to be the friend of the Cunningham family for life. Mr. Schaus, one of the jury, testified that the books of the Artisans' Bank showed that Dr. Burdell was present at a meeting of the Directors, on the 28th of October—the day of the a leged marriage—and also on the 31st of the same mouth. On the other band, Mr. Snyder, bankkeeper of the Marvin that hotel shows Dr. Burdell to have been at that place on the 31st-that he saw him, and that in answer to an interrogatory, Burdell said that be had just come in from the West. There is a discreptury here in the testimony, no explanation of which has been attempted.

The testimony of John Farrel was more importent than my which has yet been directly obtained. It was to the effect that he was crossing from the Bowery to Broadway on the evening of the murder-that he was passed, at about half past ten, by two men, who did not appear to be in companythat the man shead entered at No. 31 Bond street, with the aid of a night key, while he (Farrel) stopped to tie his shoe string upon the steps of that house-that a moment after, he heard the cry of "murder" in the house, and immediately a noise of falling-that almost instantly a man in his shirt sleeves opened the door, and asked him "what he " was doing there " He then moved on. Being confronted, in the presence of twenty-five mea, with Eckel, he thought him to be the person who came to the door. He states, in explanation of his previous silence, that he was not sure that the number was "31" or "13," but being urged by his friends to come forward, he had examined the

locality, and is certain that the number was "31." Mrs. Cunningham was last evening committed to the Tombs, by order of the Coroner, Mr. Justice Brady baving declared that he did not, in the least, intend to interfere with the jurisdiction of the

Our resders must not forget that there is still an Indian War in Florida, and that General Harney. with a regiment of artillery and infantry, is attempting to rid the State of its aborig nal population. The number of warriors remaining at the present time is computed at about one hundred and sixty. From trustworthy authority we are informed that is every instance of a treaty with these Indians the terms of it have invariably been first violated by the whites; while millions of dollars have been expended, and hundreds of valuable lives vainly sacrificed to effect the subjugation or removal of the red

For some time previous to General Harney's taking the command the effort on the part of the army efficers was to push the Indians into as small a space as possible, and to confine them in the low lands, swamps or everglades. This was about all that they accomplished. It is now pretty well understood that the Indians are scattering in small parties all over the State. This has camed a demonstration to the north, east and west of Lake Okechobee by regulars and volunteers, who in small detachments are required to make examinations of the movements of the Indians, and to concentrate at Fort McRae on the eastern side of the lake some time during the present month, and receive orders and instructions for further movements. The immediate cause for this new disposition of troops was the attack on the settlement near New Smyrna. General Harney must have known for some time that they were scattering off in a north westerly direction and we have very little confidence now in his ability to concentrate them again, or in his success in capturing them. The whole thing is a failure-always has been so, and so will continue to be. The only possible chance for getting rid of these refractory red men is to make an immediate peace-establish a line of posts on each side of Lake Okechobee-buy at a liberal price such of them as are not entirely unwilling to remove-cut off all supplies of ammuni tion, keep strict faith with them in all the tresty provisions, and the generous terms offered by our Government for their removal will not very long be disregarded or refused. The continuation of the war but for a short period will cost at least a million of dollars. This sum faithfully appropriated-half this sum, probably-would buy off in time every Indian man, woman and child in the State.

It is a curious fact connected with this expensive and interminable war that the General commanding the Army of the United States-Gen. Scotthas not been consulted or advised with in any way concerning it. Secretary Davis takes it all upon himself. We firmly believe that the veteran General in the exercise of his military skill, his humanity and his honesty, would accomplish more in six months than the Secretary would do in a life-time, and without the expendeture of a tithe of the money and lives which the war is now likely to cost the nation.

The manner in which a memorable murder affects great societies, how the news of it is received, how the deep damnation is discussed, affords matter for philosophical speculation. The assassination in Bond street, when it was first announced in this city, did not contain the sanguicary portent of a more than ordinary excitement. There had been others not unlike it in the first development of in cident, and in which there had been a first blush of suspicion to deepen the public interest; and yet these had, we may a most say in a few hours, passed inte objivion. But the murder of Dr. Burdell seems to stand by itse f, and the limit to the general emotion which it has created is not yet apparent. Crowds still flock about the door of that house which was to the victim a house of doom; the newspapers still discard all other intelligence to give us the latest revelations or surmises; at all tea tables is recounted what has been heard during the day, and at all breakfast-tables what has been discovered during the night. It is not often that an event of such a nature takes such absorbing possession of the general mind. It is sa'e to say that in regard to a single point, and that, so far as the evidence applies to it, not a very important one-we mean the topographical point-every body is better informed than it would have bee presible to presuppose. There is now nobody but knows where Bond street is; the precise position of No. 31; the p'an of the house from garret to foundation; the panels upon which the blood was smeared; the door handles defiled by the same red token; the social relations of the inmates, and where withal they were went to be rested and where they were went to sleep, together with their habits, amours, ingoings and outcomings, their youth and their middle-age, their intrigues, fortunes and ante-

Substantially, this little house in Bond street has been turned inside out, and we know everything about its occupants, except that dark and shadows secret which it is the business of the law to unfold. What uplifted hand struck those fatal blows; whether it was the strong hand of man or the hand of woman, so weak that only the energy of a trampled heart could have infused into its white fingers a homicidal energy; whether by the murdetess, as the clock tol ed eleven, stood her para nour and companion in guilt; whether this was a deed in avengement of old injuries, and the outburst of a cherished resentment; to what unfortunate passage in a life which was devoted to avarice when it was House, Saratogs, made afficavit that the register of Lot devoted to illicit pleasure, this retributeation of the children of the rich-how much more

tion is to be referred-all these are tions which have strangely shaken the public mind. There are a few superficial reasons which might account for the beginning, but not for the continuance of the agitation. Housebo'ders with their wives and daughters, might be troubled for a night or two with the idea that they were not eafe from knives and nooses in their virtuens beds. Persons engaged in three or four intr gues, who had suffered themselves to be entangled by as many artful women, might feel the shadow of an approaching Nemesis fall coldly upon them. People who have provoked personal enmity in any form, might well shudder at such a bloody conclusion. But the public feeling roused in these different ways would soon have subsided. Events are continually occurring to stimulate such an interest. though nothing in the ordinary course of crime could have prevented its speedy subsidence.

What, then, has occasioned the remarkabble excitement respecting the Burdell murder? For our own part, we are willing to trace it, not to personal conscience anticipating a like retribution; not merely to a morbid love of the horrible and the terrible: not to that vulgar desire of detail, which is unquestionably strong; not to a numerical passion for counting blood-stains; not to a mere appetite for scandal and gossip. It is, we think, rather to be referred to the intellectual activity which has been aroused by this remarkable deed; to the acumen and analysis which it has provoked; to the steady determination of the people to know all the facts connected with this taking off. No ordinary bemicide car, of course, sustain this interest. Compared with this, all other kellings seem vulgar. A man who wanders, in the lunscy of intoxication, into a low, dirty beer shop, full of braves and cracksmen, may reasonably expect to have his skull fractured; a man who, at midnight, has the temerity to pass through bad neighborhoods, will not be astenished by the club or the garrote; a man compelled to travel the highway at unseasonable hours, naturally bid to stand and deliver; and if, refusing to do either, he is shot down, the Coroner's inquest excites no more attention than a paragraph detailing a big fire or a bursting freshet. But an assessination, without the apparent motive of cupidity, perpetrated in the fancied security of a micile, and effected under circumstances which justify a double theory, has an irresistible facination, and makes every man in the community a Ceroner. It is not easy to say, whether the imagination or the reason of the public be in such cases the predominant faculty; or whether, in its excitations, the community is guided more by fancy than by facts. It certainly discovers, very early after such an incident, that there is a powerful if not a predeminant appeal to the imagination in great murders, and this is precisely the feeling which tremb'es through the somber curtains of tragedy, and which scares us into an unutterable dread over the pages of Macbeth-which has lent dignity even to the commonplaces of "George Barnwell" and of "Arden of Feversham"-which calls up ghosts of the spected dead to source and gibber about our couches-which informs the traditions and legends over which silly maids are wont to quiver.

We would not underestimate the idealism murder, but it is not to be compared, certainly for any practical purpose, with that intense rationality with which society seizes upon an unusual homicide and insists upon its deliberate and philosophical investigation. It has been our duty to watch the effervescence of the public mind during the course of recent events; we have received many communications, good, bad and indifferent; we have talked with hundreds, and hardly with one who did not have his or her theory; and we must confess to a certain degree of astonishment at the general skill in sifting evidence which has been developed; at the latent logic of the community; at the capacity for dissecting testimony which has been exhibited. Persons not at all of a professional turn of mind have shown themselves to be excellent lawyers, with a fine detective talent. We certainly feel that in all this there is an instinctive effort toward self-preservation, and a determination that society shall not be made unsafe without a struggle. He who for purposes of gain, or prempted by the whispers of a revengeful spirit, is stripping his right arm for a deed of midnight murder, should remember that to this inquest of the world, to this scrutiny of the aggregate mind, will his most secret acts be subjected. He may escape detection, but escape is hardly possible.

In these dark days of robbery and murder and every species of crime, when all acknowledge that the two great ultimate causes of our evils are the ignerance of one class and the selfishness of another, we hoped that the public body which guides education in our city would feel itself called upon to do something practical toward educating poor and vagrant children. Mr. Green, President of the Board of Education, has just made a very sensible report, and discussed at length the subject of instruction for these errant and destitute creatures. He admits the fearful evil of a great ignorant class, and sees, as his fellow citizens do, the thick crop o curses which are springing up from it. He beholds in the future, and even in the present, the long procession of burgla s and pickpockets, rowdies and garroters, ballot-stuffers and shoulder hitters, prostitutes and pimps, assassics and murderers, who are coning forth from these "forty thousand truant chi'dren," about whom we write so coolly and statistically. But he has nothing to recommend in in the way of getting at the root of all this evil but the appointment of certain volunteer visitors, who shail go around and gather in the vagrant children fer the public schools. This, perhaps, is all that is to be expected from a body constituted like the Board of Education. Matters of charity are delicate things to be touched by publie hands. A thousand base political and personal interests must be estimated before general action can be taken on a great question like this. When there are more men in the Board of Education who are appointed from their capacity for the work and not from their political position, we may extect such problems as this of the education of the masses to be intelligently grappled with.

Perhaps, with this peculiar constitution of the Board, and under the many difficulties in this city of deing anything reasonable for the public welfare. the President has recommended all that it is probably will be done. We are rejoiced to hear. however, that benevolent individuals are about to make an effort with the Legislature to draw an apprepriation from the School Fund for the Schools for the Poor in this city. There is no reason in the world why our whole population should not pay semething for training and reforming vagabond and thieving children in Industrial Schools. They pay now for the guidance of orphan children in Cathe he or Protestant Asylums; for education in various Mission and sectarian establishments; for the edu-

should they pay for the instruction of the children of the poor and the vagrant?

When will society understand that it is as truly responsible for the universal education of its members, as it is for their punishment? Whatever our corrupt city may do basely, or reture to do, the Legislature-afar from some of our temptations and our difficulties-may at least put firth a bold hand to check our vices and to prevent the evils which seem ready to flood us. We hope for a favorable action in Atbany on this wise

In searching for an explanation of the remarkable increase in the cost of our City Schools during the last four years-within which period the cost has doubled, without any corresponding increase in school accommodations, number of pupils, or instruction afforded-our attention is naturally drawn to the constitution of the Boards by whose authority those expenditures take place. A slight examination into this matter will suffice to show a most remarkable want of system. oversight, subordination and responsibility, quite sufficient to account not merely for an unregulated and profuse expenditure, but for many other deficiencies and detects more or less visible in all our schools, and heavily chargable against some of them. Such an examination will show that it is quite absurd in fact to speak of the schools as parts of one whole. In each Ward the schools are managed and substantially controlled by local officers, who consider it no part of their business to consult the interest or improvement of any Ward but their own, or to take any comprehensive view of the interests of the schools as a whole. The consequence of this substantial independence of the Wards is precisely what might be expected. The character of the schools, of the teachers, of the whole practical administration of the system, is very different in different Wards, and the expenditures and average cost per scholar are equally different. In those Wards which happen to be blessed, or to have been blessed, with intelligent and judicious local Boards, while the expenditures may be decidedly below the average, the attractiveness of the schools and the progress of the pupils may be decidedly above it. In other Wards, while much more money is spent, in proportion to the number taught, the results are much less satisfactory; and, whether we look at teachers or pupils, at discipline or literary progress, the schools much less agreeable objects of centemplation.

How different the rate of current expenditure is different Wards will appear from the following tables, the first of which we copy from the Annual Report for 1855, the second from the recently published address of the President of the General

Board:			
Apprepate cost ance; and 1, 1856;	for current expenses cost per scholar d	Cost p	erage attend- r ending Jan. ser Scholar for 12 months av.
	Cost for Cur-	Average attendance.	attendance.
Warde.		1,146	★11 69
	\$14,517 34	1,665	12 22
IV		1,785	11 80
V		1,483	14 36
VI		2.296	13 02
VII		2,018	13 92
£111		3,498	10 77
1X		3,176	11 27
X		3 747	11 33
X1		1.796	13 66
XII		2,316	11 90
XIII	37,319 01	1 972	13 51
X1V		147	12 16
XV		3 412	9 72
XVI	40,156 22	2.410	7 78
XVII		2,587	8.58
(VIII		454	12 08
X1X		2,655	6 81
XX		1,761	8 24
XXII		2,228	13 06
SECRETARION CONTRACTOR	A 1 40 405 17	45 407	All at

The second table is as follows: Aggregate and for current expenses by Wards, average atten-once, and cost per scholar, during the year ending Jan.

1857:	Cost for Cur-	Average 1	oet per scholar or 12 mos. av'g
Warde.	rent Expenses.	Attendance.	attendance.
I	\$14.269 01	1,064	\$12 10
IV	24,944 37	1.691	15 61
	21,754 01	1,790	12 15
V1	27,004 36	1,589	17 02
VII		2,403	14 96
VIII		1,994	14 29
1X		3,415	11 57
	59,443 21	8 211	12 28
XI		3.712	13 92
XH		1,873	14 13
XIII		2,543	14 42
X1V		2.019	15 45
XV		1,409	18.20
XVI		3,734	10 5/2
XVII		2,126	9 64
XVIII		2,733	9.96
X1X	10,156 47	514	20 33
XX		2,941	11 94
XXI	22,468 37	1,827	12 30
XX11		2,369	12 84
Total \$584.940 67		44.596	● 13 11

Instead of anything like a unitary system, here are twenty two different Boards, each possessing within its own Ward the power to employ and dismiss teachers, and to fix their salaries; to incur expenses for repairs and other incidentals, and, in fact, to conduct and manage the schools with respect both to expenditures and discipline, each substantially upon its own ideas. By such an arrangement, the natural tendency is and must be to produce not so much a competition in economy or a judicious adaptation of expenditures to means, looking at the system as a whole, as a competition in expenditure between the Wards and a scramble which shall get the most money. Why should one Ward strive to economize merely, as it were, for the benefit of others? What is more natural than for local Boards which fall below the average of expenditures to think that they have stinted themselves of their fair proportion of the money, and that, too, only to supply more abundant sources for the expenditures of other Boards, whose money, to judge from the condition of their schools, is not nearly so judiciously spent? Since the money is to be spent, why not come in for our share, we who know how to spend it? And what more natural than that each lecal Board should, under these circumstances, grow from year to year more extravagant in its notions and more loose in its expenditure? Such, at least, would seem to be the operation, to judge by our two tables, the only ones we believe hitherto published, showing the expenditure made under the authority of the local Boards? And that such is the result is explicitly stated in the document from which we borrow the second of the two tables given above. "The tendency of the local Board," says President Green, " is too much to vie with each "other, and the pressure upon school officers of the different Wards to keep up the salaries of their teachers correspondingly with those of adjoining Wards and to furnish schools as attractively as are those of some adjoining Ward, is too often successful. In fact, an extravagant Board of officers in one Ward is a fulcrum over which is worked the lever that compels other Wards into similar expenditures." Nor is it merely extravasance, and the impulsion of each other to extravagance, with which some of these local Boards are chargeable. While comp imenting the mainly judicious nature of these local expenditures, and the great prudence exhibited in many cases, it is at the same time stated in the above quoted address, that there are, doubtless, instances of illegal as well as in proper expenditures on the part of the local

It is true that these twenty-two local School Boards have a nomical head and supervisor in the that in the Board of Education is vested a cuntrolling and central power by which the local Boards are kept in position and made to perform their special functions in due and seasonable order. But, whether as regards expenditures, or the atministration and management of the schools, this is a very great mistake. Our school system has, in fact, no such central and controlling power. The Board of Education has the management of the Free Academy, the Normal Schools, and the Evening Schools, which are rather appendages to the system than any substantial part of it; but the control which it exerc ses over the mass of the schools, whether as regards expenditures or management, is next to nothing. The very constitution of this Board of Education is in fact such as to disable it from acting as a central controlling power, or from exercising the limited authority in that respect with which the law invests it, to any effectual purpose. This Board is ecusposed of two Commissioners from each Ward, one of whom goes out of office each year. But these Commissioners are not merely members of the Beard of Education; they are also ex-fficio members of the local School Boards of the Wards for which they are elected. They are thus invested with a double and conflicting duty-the duty of overlooking the whole system, of checking the local Boards, and or guarding against undue local expense and expansion, and the opposite duty of representing the Wards, urging and pressing forward their particular claims, and looking to their special development, independently of the system as a whole. It is easy to see which of these conflicting duties must, in ninety-rine cases out of the hundred, carry the day. It is perfectly natural that the local obligations imposed upon the Commissioners should quite overshadow and swallow up their general obligations. The two Commissioners from each Ward compose only a twenty-second part of the Beard of Education; they compose a fifth part of the local Boards to which they belong, and of course will very naturally feel a greater responsibility for, and interest in, the operations of those local Boards. Being chosen in and by the Wards, it is natural that they should put themselves forward as the special champions of the interests of those Wards. and that even when sitting as members of the Board of Education, they should consider themselves as charged not so much with the general interests of the whole city and the whole school system as with the special interests of the particular Wards they represent.

And what is thus naturally to be expected does in fact really happen. The Board of Education has totally failed to discharge those duties of general oversight and supervision, whether as relates to the expenditures of the local Boards, or their management of the schools, which the law imposes upon it. This is fully admitted in the lately -published address of President Green, from which we have already quoted. With every disposition to view the whole system and its administration with a favorable eye, that gentleman is too well informed, too candid, and too much a friend to the cause of Education, not to point out this glaring defect, and to call loudly for a change. He seems to think that all that is needed is for the Board of Education to exercise the controlling authority already vested in it. We fear, however, that there exist in the very constitution of that Board insuperable obstables to any permanent, effectual and steady exercise even of such legal authority as it has; while that authority, even if exercised or attempted to be, so long as the local Boards retain their present extensive powers, would fail, we fear, to give either unity or energy to the system.

The current catalogue of horrors was increased yesterday morning by the burning to death of Mr. and Mrs. Bosch, in the destruction of their cabinst warehouse in Bleecker street. They used the extreme upper portion of a five-story building for a dwelling-place, the rooms below them being filled with highly combustible materials. The fire began on the ground, and before the inmates were aroused. all the upper stories were so filled with smoke that no one could see or breathe in it. Every effort was made to save the victims, but rescue was impossible, and the brave men who perilled their own lives were reluctantly compelled to retreat before the devouring flames. There are many buildings similarly inhabited, where in case of fire escape would be quite as imposssible. Inflammable manufactories so high that no water can be thrown to their roofs are too often sought as places of residence by owners or workmen for the double reason of saving house-rent and watching the premises; nor is this by any means the first time that fatal results have ensued. But worst of all are the six-story tenement houses, holding hundreds of human beings, often with but a single place of egress, and that a parrow wooden stairway less than five feet wide. These rickety barracks, with their multitudicous windows, forcibly remind us of the huge wickerwork frames in which the Druids are said to have burned their captive enemies hundreds at a time. A fire in the lower portion of any of these houses would almost inevitably result in a wholesale destruction of life, if not by the flames by the crushing down of the stairways and the trampling under foot of the wesker inmates. The Fire Wardens know these dangerous places, but have no power to remedy the evil. The Legislature have the matter now in hand, and in any law which may be passed the most careful provision should be made against the possibility of such catastrophes as are now im-

A bill providing for the construction of wagon-road, to be guarded by troops, from Fort Kearney in Nebraska to Honey Lake Valley, on the borders of California, has just passed the lower branch of Congress. It will, without doubt, pass the Serate, the bill having been agreed upon in Joint Committee. The approprintion (\$300,000) is said to be sufficient to cover the cost of construction-at all events to satisfy parties in Washington who are ready and waiting for the contract-and we presume the work will be speedily begun. It is stated that the Secretary of War proposes to send a regiment across the plains this coming Spring to relieve the 4th Infantry stasioned in Oregon. The announcement that such orders have been issued will be welcome to all who contemplate removing to California or Oregon, on account of the protection it will insure to emigrants with their 'smilies and stock.

etter from Col. Jack Allen, late of Walker's army, a veteran officer and brave man, well known in that State, who lately returned from Nicaragua He states that Walker is a petty tyrant, w thout military ability, and that all that has been alleged respecting the fatality of the climate, Walker's neglect of his men, the want of order and discipline, and the drunkenness prevailing smong them is true. Board of Education. The prevailing notion is He states also that Lieut. Worden was refused a

We perceive in a late Louisville Courier a long

pare to leave the country, although the Surgeon-General and Col. After strongly becought Walker to grant one on the ground that Worden's life was in danger from disease. Kentucky has consequently lost another brave son. Lieut. Burbank, a roung Cadet, who was enticed by Walker's agents from the Military School of Kentucky, leaving without the knowledge of his parents, being only 17 years of age, died of cholers under Gen. Hornsby's command, after bravely fighting two days on the Transit Roed. We also notice that several Western and Southern papers have published at length our Sen Francisco correspondent's account of the condition of Walker's forces. People are gradually becoming convinced that the Northern races cannot successfully colonize tropical countries, although backed up by steamship speculators, and led on by an incompetent enthesiast, to whom the quality of mercy is a stranger.

We give elsewhere a short article from the Lawrence Herald of Freedom, which seems to us to merit the particular attention of the friends of Kansas who belong to the business classes. It points out an excellent chance of killing three birds with one stone-investing capital, and employing business and mechanical skill to advantage, and at the same time rendering a great service toward preparing Kansas to become a Free State. The idea is to produce on the spot, for the benefit of the settlers now in Kansas, and the still greater number to be expected in the Spring, a great number of articles essential in the building and furnishing of houses and the opening of farms, which are now procured at a great expense from the border cities of Missouri, and even from St. Louis.

This might not be a very practicable or promi enterprise, perhaps, among exclusively Western emigrants, but among those who have gone from New-England must be many possessed of mechanical skill, and ready to give their services in that line for a reasonable consideration to any person ready to employ them. Let every business man, disposed to try his fortune by emigrating to the West, take the article of The Herald of Freedom into considers-

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION. SENATE....Washington, Feb. 10.

Mr. PEARCE gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the time and manner of electing United States Senators by the Legislatures of the

ing United States Senators by the Legislatures of several States.

Additional documents have been received relative to the proclamation of martial law in Washington Territory by Gov. Stevens.

Mr. RUSK moved the reference of the credentials of Mr. Fitch, the proceedings of the Senate and the protest of the Members of the House of Representatives of Indiana relative thereto, to the Committee on Judicials.

Indians relative thereby, the constraints of the ferred to a Select Committee. The Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary had indicated his preference for that course, and in addition to that this Committee had had two or three cases of that character before them this session. The Committee on Judiciary had a good deal of business before them now, and for one he should not be extremely anxious to consider this question in preference to other business already before them.

question in preference to other business already before them.

Mr. TOUCEY thought that the subject ought to be referred to a select committee, composed in part of gentlemen of the opposite party.

Mr. KUSK disliked to hear the insinuations which frequertly had been made that the Judiciary Committee was entirely composed of the political friends of the sitting member. That Committee he believed would examine any question impartially, with the desire to do no more tor less than equal and exact justice.

Mr. GREEN differed from Mr. Rusk. It was his impression that both sides had expressed their confidence in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SEWARD believed that the Committee was as impartial as any other in the body, and that the Republican party were entirely willing to intrust this question to their hands.

Mr. BUTLER did not object to examining this question from any distrust of his own impartiality, but be thought it would be better to raise a Select Committee, consisting of at least ten Members, to decide all cases of contested elections.

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that if the Select Committee be raised in this particular case it might be supposed that if was designed to accommitte a specific process it had the resigned to accommittee and the selected purposed that it was designed to accommite a specific process it might be supposed that if was designed to accommite a specific process it might be supposed that if was designed to accommite the accommited and the selected purposed that it was designed to accommite the selected purposed that it was designed to accommite the selected and cases of the selected and cases of the selected purposed that it was designed to accommite the accommitment of the selected and cases of the selected and cases of the selected and cases of the selected purposed that it are selected purposed that it was designed to accommite the selected purposed that it are selected and cases of the selected purposed that it are selected pressed the selected purposed that the selected preserved the select

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that if the Select Committee be raised in this particular case it might be supposed that it was designed to accomplish a special purpose, whereas a reference of the question to the ordinary standing Committee was the usual course, and
could not be objected to by either side of the Chamber.
Mr. HALE sustained Mr. Roak's motion.
Mr. TRUMBULL, said the Indiana Legislature was
now in session, and would soon adjourn, not to meet
again for two years. It was consequently important
trat this muestion should be disposed of as soon as pos-

trat this question should be disposed of as soon as pos-sible, in order that if the sitting member should be de-clared not entitled to his seat, the Legislature might have an opportunity to elect some one in place. He was glad to hear the Senator from Connecticut (Touc-y) espress the opinion that if the subject was referred to a Seriet Committee, that Committee should consist in part of members of the Republican party. He thought that amounted to some hing like an admission that it was wrong for the Standing Committee to have been formed in such a manner as to exclude gentlemen of the opposition from them.

Mr. TOUCEY explained that at the time the stand-ing Cumittees were formed there were members of

ing Committees were formed there were members of the opposite party on the Judiciary Committee, but that in the course of affairs they had come to act with the Democracy in upholding the Constitution of the

that in the course of affairs they had come to act with the Democracy in upholding the Constitution of the country.

Mr. TRUMBULL responded that the Committees were formed at the commencement of the present session, and then all the members of the Judiciary Committee were understeed to be supporters of the present Administration. If the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Toucey) referred to the organization of the Committees at the first session of this Congress he might be correct, but the Committees were again elected at the commencement of the present session. He should like to know, however, whather the Senator from Connecticut meant to say that any member of the Senator was not an upholder of the Constitution? To whom did he allted? He (Trumball) claimed to be as firm an upholder of the Constitution of the country as the Senator from Connecticut or any other Senator on this floor. That Senator had no right ty set himself up, or the party with whom he acted, as the only supporters of the Constitution which all the Senators were sworn to support. Did he mean to intinate that he was in favor of putting men on a Select Committee of this character who were eposed to the Judiciary Committee? If such men were fit to go on a Select Committee, were they not equally fit to serve on a regular standing Committee?

Mr. TOUCEY remarked that he had alluded to the

Mr. TOUCEY remarked that he had alluded to the excuse of two gentlemen on the Judinary Committee Mesers. Geyer and Toombs who within the part two years had been led from a regard to the Constitution to years had been id from a regard to the Constitution to act with the Democratic party. He neither made, nor intended to make allusion to the gentlemen on the ober side of the Chamber, but he believed that the two Senstors to whom he referred, and others who had acted similarly, were actuated by the highest regard for the Constitution and the Union, and that their course was decided by their desire to maintain both.

Mr. TRUMBELL had no objection to any eulogiam which Mr. Tencey might think proper to pronounce upon his associates, if it was not connected with a reflection upon others nor had he any particular preference relative to the reference of these papers. He only wished an early decision on the question.

After a further debate the credentials and protests were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The bill appropriating \$50,000 for a survey of the Ohio River and its principal tributaries, was advocated by Messrs. Bigler, Pugh and Crittenden and opposed by Messrs. Jenes of Tennessee, Green and Butler.

Pending the subject the Senate a journed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resulted the consideration of the bill establishing the Collection Districts of the United States, codifying and amending the Revenue Laws, &c., and after a struggle of its foce to kill and its friends to cave the measure it was tabled by 36 against 35.

The Senste's Submarine Telegraph bill was taken up.
Br. WASHBURNE of Illinois moved to lay tas

metter on the table. Lest.
Mr. JONES of Tennessee moved to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the S ate of the Union. Disagreed to by 83 sgainst 101.
The question was then taken on committing the bill.